

Bandaranaike ousted in Colombo

COLOMBO, July 22 (R). — Sri Lanka's socialist opposition party today scored a landslide victory in general elections which toppled the world's only woman prime minister from power. United National Party (UNP) leader J. R. Jayewardene was expected to take over as premier tomorrow after capturing at least 138 seats in the 168-member parliament. Outgoing premier Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike was re-elected but her ruling Freedom Party kept only five of the 85 seats it held in the last parliament. Her rout in yesterday's vote opened the way to the ending of Sri Lanka's British-style parliamentary system. Mr. Jayewardene, 70, intends to replace it eventually with a strong presidential government modelled on that of France with himself at its head.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية أردنية "الرأي"

Volume 2, Number 509

AMMAN, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1977 — SHA'ABAN 7, 1397

Price: 50 fils

Vital differences remain between Israel and U.S., Mr. Begin says

NEW YORK, July 22 (R). — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that he and President Jimmy Carter had differences of opinion on vital issues connected with peace in the Middle East, but stressed that there was no rift between the two countries.

He told an audience of American Jews here last night that he and the American leader "have differences of opinion, divergences of opinion, on certain vital issues."

Mr. Begin said his visit to Washington had firmly established that the differences were "not a cause for any rift, at any time, between the United States and Israel."

Mr. Begin would not say what the differences of opinion were, nor did he reveal any further details of his proposal to reconvene the Geneva Middle East conference in October.

He told the audience that Israel was not just on the receiving end in its relations with the U.S. He said he had shown Mr. Carter a document which showed that Israel had made substantial contributions to U.S. security. He did not elaborate.

While he stressed that he thought Israel had created the momentum for peace, he also insisted that Israel must have military security.

Mr. Begin again said that if Israel were to give up all captured territory, the entire country would be within range of Arab artillery.

Mr. Begin said today Israel did not want any U.S. guarantees for its survival.

Mr. Begin told a meeting of American Jewish leaders that he had asked the State Department to omit any reference to survival in the communiqué issued after two days of talks which he has just had in Washington with President Carter. Israel substituted the word "well-being."

"Israel will never ask one American soldier to shed his blood for Israel," he told the conference of Presidents of major Jewish organizations.

"For the survival of Israel, only the Jewish people and its elected representatives are, and will be, responsible."

Mr. Begin said he had little faith in guarantees by one country for the security of another. Reviewing what he said were broken commitments dating back to the case of Czechoslovakia in 1938, Mr. Begin commented: "the trouble with guarantees is that whenever you need them in practice, they disappear."

Mr. Begin said here Israel would guarantee the survival of Lebanese Christians living in villages surrounded by Moslems.

"We do not want any part of Lebanon's territory," he said last night, but added: "We

must not, and shall not, let down the Christian minority. We are going to defend them as we have done."

"Under no circumstances shall we acquiesce in the destruction of the Christian minority in Lebanon."

He told his audience that he had shown President Carter a map of southern Lebanon during two days of talks in Washington this week.

He said the map indicated Christian villages in the south surrounded by Moslem-held territory, from which he said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was shelling Christian towns.

In Cairo the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today a meeting of Arab leaders may be held soon to map out strategy before the reconvening of a Geneva peace conference.

The newspaper said the American Ambassador to Cairo, Mr. Herbert Goldhamer, had informed Mr. Begin of the outcome of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's talks in Washington.

The Ambassador had also informed Egypt of the forthcoming trip to the area by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the newspaper said.

It said "important contacts" were taking place over Mr. Vance's visit.

The contacts dealt with the possibility of holding a mini Arab summit to work out an Arab strategy if the Geneva peace talks were reconvened, the newspaper added.

Meanwhile from Tel Aviv Reuters reports that Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied West Bank was spelled out in a document handed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to President Jimmy Carter the English-language Jerusalem Post said today.

It said that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip must not be handed back to any non-Israeli rule within the framework of an Israel-Arab peace.

The paper said the document was read out to the Knesset (parliamentary) foreign affairs and security committee this week and details were then leaked to the local press.

Participants at the meeting disclosed that Israel stated it refused to withdraw from any part of the West Bank or Gaza Strip but was ready to make substantial withdrawals in Sinai and adjust the present lines in the Golan Heights, taken from Syria in the 1967 war.

Israel papers said that a source referred to as a close associate of the Prime Minister told Israeli newsmen at a background briefing in Washington yesterday that Mr. Begin was highly critical of them for repeatedly questioning him about the territorial issue in Middle East talks.

Mr. Shimon Peres, Chairman of the ousted Labour Party

and Defence Minister in the former government, told a party meeting last night the warm reception accorded to Mr. Begin in Washington did not signify agreement. He said he would not comment in detail on the prime minister's visit until his return to Israel but added "I only know that a political argument is ahead of us, and not behind us."

Mr. Yisrael Galili, former minister without portfolio and a senior minister in many previous cabinets, told party members he saw a great danger in Mr. Begin's announced readiness to make major concessions in Sinai and the Golan Heights merely to cover up his unwillingness to make concessions at all on the West Bank.

Arab leaders on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip declined to comment on reports of Mr. Begin's plan.

They said they would await a reasoned response from the leaders of Arab countries.

The Jerusalem Post said in an editorial that there was little likelihood that Mr. Begin's appeal for a political truce would be met.

"The Arabs, as expected, have already termed Mr. Begin's peace idea as unacceptable, and within Israel itself a debate cannot be avoided, especially the administration's overall territorial conception has already been leaked to the press."

Mr. Begin's peace idea as unacceptable, and within Israel itself a debate cannot be avoided, especially the administration's overall territorial conception has already been leaked to the press."

Foreign Minister Fawzi Bultus who attended the meeting, told reporters later: "We discussed with the American ambassador certain issues related to Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's visit to the U.S. and Lebanese-American relations."

The ambassador on his part, declined to reveal the nature of discussions, merely saying: "We had talks on questions of the hour and, regrettably, I have no comment make."

Informed sources here said Israel had sought, through the U.S., that no armed Palestinians be found within a 15 km. distance from the border in the south and that the Palestinians had agreed to this.

A Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian technical committee set up recently is discussing, among

other things, Palestinian withdrawal from the south. Asked whether Lebanon had requested the ambassador for U.S. pressure on Israel to permit the entry of Arab peace-keeping forces into border areas in South Lebanon jointly with Lebanese troops, Mr. Bultus said: "We requested nothing."

He added in reply to further questions that the deployment of U.N. forces in the south was not contemplated.

The south was quiet today after clashes yesterday between rightist and leftist-Palestinian guerrillas in which three people were killed and 16 wounded, travellers from the area said.

Road blocks and leftist-Palestinian armed men manning them along the Tyre-Bint Jbeil and Tyre-Naqura roads have also disappeared, the travellers said.

The clashes, in which Israel

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

Sadat says Qadhafi taught an unforgettable lesson

CAIRO, July 22 (R). — Egyptian jet planes today bombed a Libyan air base, badly damaging the base and some planes on the ground, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted the Egyptian military spokesman as saying.

The spokesman said the raid was in retaliation for three raids by the air force of the Libyan Jamahiriya on the Egyptian side of their common border along the Western Desert.

The spokesman said Libyan planes made three raids over the Salloum area and that three Egyptian soldiers were wounded.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

El Adham is a former British air base near Tobruk 120 kms. west of the Egyptian border. The Libyans renamed the base Gamal Abdel Nasser air base in honour of the late Egyptian president in 1970.

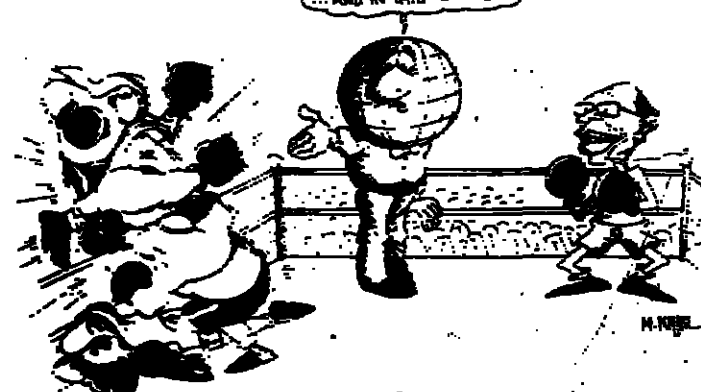
The spokesman said the Egyptian planes returned to base without suffering any losses.

"In reply to these raids our air force this afternoon firmly

responded by attacking the Libyan air base of El Adham who- se installations were badly damaged including some planes on the ground," the spokesman said.

2 "Cruise" spies go on trial

MIAMI, Florida, July 22 (R). — An American and a West German, accused of having planned to smuggle top-secret Cruise missile parts to a Soviet agent in Cuba, are due to appear in court here today. Carl John Heiser of Florida, and West German Carl Lutz Weisbach were arrested on Wednesday on a technical charge of failing to register as agents of a foreign power. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), said further charges might be filed. According to an affidavit presented in court by the FBI to get the arrest warrant, the two were planning to smuggle parts of the highly-sophisticated Cruise missile to Cuba in a cabin cruiser.



INFIGHTING -- The Beirut daily, like, takes a satirical viewpoint on Arab infighting on Friday. (AP wirephoto).

American envoy relays Israeli demand for 15 km DMZ in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 22 (R). — U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker today met with President Elias Sarkis, it was officially announced here.

Foreign Minister Fawzi Bultus who attended the meeting, told reporters later: "We discussed with the American ambassador certain issues related to Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's visit to the U.S. and Lebanese-American relations."

The ambassador on his part, declined to reveal the nature of discussions, merely saying: "We had talks on questions of the hour and, regrettably, I have no comment make."

Informed sources here said Israel had sought, through the U.S., that no armed Palestinians be found within a 15 km. distance from the border in the south and that the Palestinians had agreed to this.

A Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian technical committee set up recently is discussing, among

other things, Palestinian withdrawal from the south.

Asked whether Lebanon had requested the ambassador for U.S. pressure on Israel to permit the entry of Arab peace-keeping forces into border areas in South Lebanon jointly with Lebanese troops, Mr. Bultus said: "We requested nothing."

He added in reply to further questions that the deployment of U.N. forces in the south was not contemplated.

The south was quiet today after clashes yesterday between rightist and leftist-Palestinian guerrillas in which three people were killed and 16 wounded, travellers from the area said.

Road blocks and leftist-Palestinian armed men manning them along the Tyre-Bint Jbeil and Tyre-Naqura roads have also disappeared, the travellers said.

The clashes, in which Israel

was said to have given the rightists artillery support, erupted a few hours after a top Palestine guerrilla leader, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) announced a ceasefire and the removal of road barriers in the turbulent south.

The artillery exchange was in rightist-held Qleia and Marjayoun areas and in Nabatieh, 25 kms. east of Marjayoun, controlled by Palestinians and their leftist allies.

Abu Iyad made the ceasefire announcement after attending a high-level committee meeting which agreed on a plan of full implementation of the 1969 Cairo accord regulating Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

The committee, which also includes senior military representatives of Lebanon and Syria and the commander of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, entrusted to two sub-committees the task of preparing a detailed timetable for the execution of the plan.

Teng restored to full power in China

PEKING, July 22 (Agencies) Teng Hsiao Ping was fully rehabilitated today for the second time in his political career, getting back all his former key posts.

His second comeback is unique in the history of Chinese and international communism. The rehabilitation, expected for some months, was announced by the New China News Agency.

The agency said that the third plenum of the tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party met from July 16 until yesterday and decided to restore 73-year-old Teng to all his former positions in the Party, government and Central Military Commission.

The plenum also unanimously agreed to expel the gang of four -- Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching, and the three other radicals Wang Hungwen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan -- from the party and deprive them of all their posts.

The plenum retroactively approved the appointment of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as Party Chairman and Chairman of the Central Military Commission. Mr. Teng is thus now again Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Party Politburo, Vice-Premier, Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Affairs Commission and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Mr. Teng was ousted for the second time in his political career (the first was during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960's) in April last year

following riots in Tien An Men Square.

New China said that Mr. Teng had attended the Central Committee plenum and made an "important" speech, as did Chairman Hua and Party Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying. The Central Committee had also decided to organise the 11th Party Congress to revise the party constitution and elect a new Central Committee.

Observers said that Mr. Teng, who has twice been branded "the biggest of the capitalist-road leaders," now looked like being, for a long time to come, one of the most powerful Chinese leaders after Chairman Hua.

They said that recent political development here, especially the arrest last October of the "gang of four" had silenced Mr. Teng's chief enemies without his having to in-

tervene personally.

Now absolved of "rightwing deviationism" Mr. Teng will probably have an even freer hand than after his previous rehabilitation in 1973 and will thus be able to consolidate his authority.

The major problems following the deaths of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai have been settled, and China's long-term political orientation seems to be in the direction of organization, stability, and economic growth, a political climate that will certainly suit Mr. Teng.

That he has been able to make a second comeback is due above all to his immense qualities as an administrator, politician, and strategist.

Qualities that make him one of the most experienced and capable leaders in China, and one of the least dispensable.

On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee and under the patronage of the minister of culture and youth

THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND ARTS IN COOPERATION WITH THE FRENCH EMBASSY PRESENTS AN EXHIBITION OF

MODERN FRENCH TAPESTRY At the Palace of Culture Saturday, July 23 until Wednesday, July 27 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. ; 4 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Open invitation

He tells Waldheim Begin: Rhine, Danube full of Jewish blood

UNITED NATIONS, July 22 (R). Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin today criticized Western European calls for a Palestinian state, saying this would mean the shedding of Jewish blood.

After an hour-long discussion with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim about Middle East peace prospects, Mr. Begin also claimed there was a complete falsification of historic fact in the use of the word Palestine.

Meanwhile, the U.N. representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr. Zuhdi Tarazi, told reporters his group insisted on being a principal party at a resumed Geneva peace conference.

Mr. Tarazi said the PLO rejected any idea of joining a Jordanian delegation at Geneva.

"We decide in what form to go, and we will go only as an independent party," he said.

At a press conference begun only minutes after the Israeli premier and his party arrived at the U.N., the PLO delegate denounced Mr. Begin's plan, unveiled in Washington this week, as a war plan.

"We are faced with a very critical situation," he said. "We are just calling attention to what the outcome of the visit

of Begin to the United States might be. It inevitably leads to war, and there are no signs of peace from this mission."

Mr. Begin said Dr. Waldheim raised with him the question of participation in peace talks and, in response, the prime minister had spoken of the proposals of the nine members of the European Economic Community.

"I told him (Waldheim) that the Rhine and the Danube are symbolically full of Jewish blood and there was a time when in those rivers there was more Jewish blood than water. And whenever anybody makes a so-called proposal to have a Palestinian state then he should know that it will mean the shedding of Jewish blood."

Begin said he explained to Dr. Waldheim that Palestine was the name of a country and there were Palestinian Jews and Palestinian Arabs. "To use the word Palestine against the Jewish people, against our rights, is a complete distortion of the historic facts," the prime minister said.

Describing as an abomination the general assembly's adoption in 1975 of a resolution condemning Zionism and equating it with racism, Mr. Begin said he protested very seriously about it to Dr. Waldheim.

Jordan Times

An independent, non-political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Managing Editor: Ibrahim Tufayli
Deputy Managing Editor: Bassam Bishut
Editorial Staff: Salem Nahhas, Cliff Bale, Alan Martiny

Board of Directors: Jassim Hammad, Rifa Elies, Mohamed Amad, Mohamed Alkhatib
Responsible Editor: Mohamed Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road, P.O. Box 8710, Amman, Jordan
Tel: 671/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Tel: 671/2/3/4

Botswana strains under increased border tension, limited military strength

Most of the focus on Rhodesian incursions into neighbouring territory has been on Mozambique. But raids into undefended Botswana are becoming virtually a weekly fixture. The country (population 650,000, area 220,000 square miles) has only a handful of soldiers and no air support or helicopters.

By Tony Hodges

FRANCISTOWN, Botswana (Gemini) — Major B. Mpala is the commander of "A" company of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF). His job: To guard Botswana's border with Rhodesia — all the way from Kazungula in the north to the Limpopo River in the south.

But "A" company only has 140 soldiers, Major Mpala told me, dressed in battle fatigues, at his base camp in this dusty railway town 18 kms. from the Rhodesian border. It has no air support and no helicopters.

This tiny ill-equipped force has the daunting task of defending about 800 kms. of frontier — at a time when Rh-

The Francistown camp, originally built to hold 250 refugees, now has over 2,000, most of them sleeping outside. There are not enough blankets; and there is a real risk that an epidemic could sweep through the camp if the refugees' resistance falls, since temperatures here (just east of the Kalahari desert) fall at night to freezing point at this time of year.

At Selebi-Pikwe, Mr. Tibone said, there are now over 400 refugees, all of them sleeping in tents. The government is afraid that the Rhodesians might stage an attack against the refugee centres here — like last August's Rhodesian raid against the Nyadzonia refugee

that the government is not doing enough to protect them from the Rhodesian raids. In February, 800 marched through the town to the district commissioner's offices to demand tougher security measures.

Francistown's M.P., Phillip Matante, who is the leader of the opposition Botswana People's Party (BPP), says that the country's troop strength should be raised to 10,000 and a call-up system introduced.

At present, the BDF only has about 300 soldiers: 140 in "A" company along the Rhodesian border and 160-180 in "B" company in the capital. The force was founded in April — in response to the succession of border violations. For the previous 104 years since independence in 1966, the Botswana government had made do with a small paramilitary Police Mobile Unit (PMU).

Mr. Matante told me that he had advocated the formation of an army since independence. "After all," he said, "we're sandwiched between two hostile countries."

Mr. Matante said that "the government should do what happened in World War II when there was compulsory conscription. I think there should be a call-up." An ex-serviceman himself, Mr. Matante said that over 10,000 Botswana served in the British army's African Pioneer Corps during World War II.

Conscription, Mr. Matante said, would also help alleviate the country's unemployment problem. "A good number of young people in this country are not working," he noted.

Claiming that Botswana in the north-eastern border regions was disgruntled with the government's failure to build a strong army, Mr. Matante said that "if an election was held now, Seretse would not win a single seat around here."

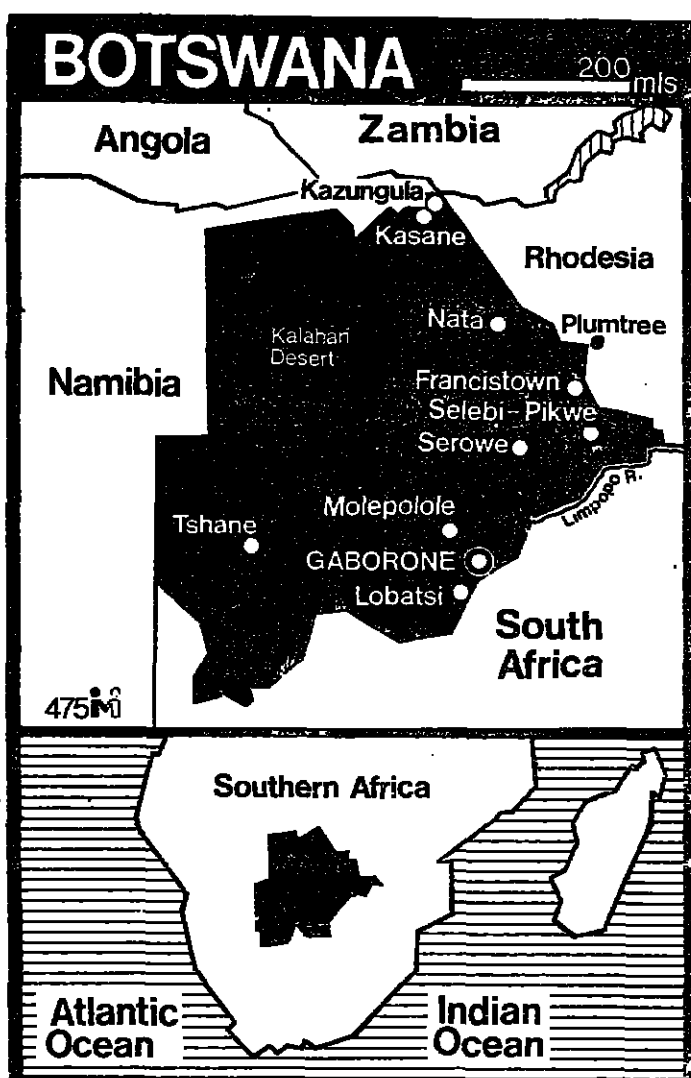
The deadline for the next general election is October 1979. Government officials, however, say that Botswana cannot afford a large army. The government's own plans for expanding the armed forces over the next three years, they note, will soak up \$28 million out of the \$53.5 million international aid programme now being organised by the United Nations to compensate Botswana for costs imposed by the deteriorating situation on the Rhodesian border.

The government plans to build a small, professional army, Major-General Mompoti Merafhe, the commander of the BDF, told me in an interview. The accent, he said, would be on high standards of training.

Major General Merafhe said he was opposed to the idea of forming an armed militia by training villagers in the border areas and issuing them with weapons.

And both he and Mr. Tibone said that the government had no plans at present to call on other African countries to send troops to help defend the border.

"We hope to be able to contain the situation without inviting any outside force to come here," Tibone said.



desian raids into Botswana are becoming virtually a weekly fixture.

"Botswana continues to be subjected to all sorts of aggressive acts," President Sir Seretse Khama said in London during the June Commonwealth summit meeting in London. Sir Seretse reported that "incidents of murder, abduction and destruction" were occurring with "increasing frequency and brutality."

Charles Tibone, a senior official in the Office of the President, told me that the Rhodesians have caused over 100 border incidents, most of them in the last year and a half.

The Smith regime has sent members of its crack counter-insurgency unit, the Selous Scouts, into Botswana, sometimes posing as refugees. One Selous Scout, Amon Nyathi, was jailed for 4 years on June 15 by a magistrate's court in the capital, Gaborone, after being found guilty of abducting four Botswana citizens into Rhodesia.

Three of his kidnap victims have been returned by the Smith regime, but the fourth, an elderly man named Breyen Bdlwra, is still held in Rhodesia. Nyathi was arrested after he had presented himself to the police in the north-eastern town of Selebi-Pikwe posing as a refugee.

The repeated Rhodesian raids and incursions have caused genuine apprehension among the population in the border areas. Some villagers have abandoned homes near the frontier, and the entire border area, including the city of Francistown, has been declared a "protected area" by the government.

While living in the fear of border raids, Botswana has also had to cope with an influx of Rhodesian refugees. Eight hundred are arriving each week, Tibone told me. About 600-700 are being flown out per week to camps in Zambia, so the net increase in the number of refugees in Botswana is about 100-200 per week.

Mr. Tibone said: "There is no indication that the number is going down." The refugees are being kept in two camps — in Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe.

camp in Mozambique, in which, according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), over 600 refugees were killed.

"We are dealing with unreasonable people who are capable of anything," said Mr. Tibone.

This is why the Botswana government is keen to fly the refugees out of the country as quickly as possible to the relative safety of Zambia. On average, Mr. Tibone said, two charter flights a week have been ferrying the refugees to Zambia.

Meanwhile, some Francistown residents are complaining

Absurdity's loophole Necessity is mother of war

By Bassam Bishuti

One of the best comments on the Arab character that I ever heard came from a Jabal Amman "services" driver a few days ago. He was being overtaken by another car at a crossroads while a second car was crossing the street right in front of him. What he said wouldn't be given sufficient due if literally translated into English — well, at least I don't claim to be an expert on translating idiomatic language — but it went something like this: "The trouble with these people is that they've appeased their hunger too easily."

It took some time before it dawned on me what exactly he meant; although there was nothing esoteric about it — which doesn't say much for my intellectual capacities — but when finally I got it, I saw a sea swarming with Arabs who are accustomed to taking everything for granted. And it clicked. I turned to my wife and said something to the effect that people in the Arab World adopt the most civilised habits of the Western World without ever experiencing the lack or the need which necessitated the invention and adoption of these habits.

Take traffic lights, for instance. Almost before the Arabs had time to disperse with riding camels over the sands of the desert they already had asphalted streets with traffic lights to organise the smooth run of their most modern cars. Traffic lights were invented in the West as an answer to a dire need to save human souls from death, wastage of time and confusion. When the first motor cars appeared on the streets of London or New York little boys were hired to walk in front of them carrying a small flag in order to attract the attention of pedestrians and inform them of the coming of the machine. And there were accidents and there was a waste of time and there was chaos. Then came traffic lights.

It is curious that one has to conclude that, for all the potential they have, the reason for

Arab underdevelopment is the fact that they never really had to suffer the need for much of what they now possess. The proverb "Necessity is the mother of invention" does exist in the Arab culture but not, it seems, in the Arab mind. But it is curious because of the history of tribulation that the Arabs had to go through before they emerged as a recognisable nation.

A good example is currently being supplied in two Amman cinemas: the film of "The Message" which dramatically depicts the tragedies and troubles and suffering and sheer hard work that accompanied the birth of Islam, which is the basis for there being an Arab nation. What, one is forced to ask, happened to the Arabs since then that they no longer understand that desired results can only be achieved by hard work? This question is not an exaggeration. Only two days ago the Egyptians and the Libyans started a war between them just as if they were two nomadic tribes fighting over a caravan centuries before Islam. This, when the Arabs' most "useful cause" as they call it — the conflict with Israel — is entering a most crucial stage.

I suppose that readers will think me old-fashioned and hopelessly out of date if I say that these two Arab "tribes" should have gone to fight Israel instead of what they are busy doing with their armies and weapons. But there was a time in my memory — and I am not that old — when an Arab leader would have been termed a traitor if he had spoken of anything short of war with Israel. It is indeed different now. Practical statesmanship dictates that an Arab leader speak of "normal relations with Israel five years after signing a peace treaty." All well and good; but if we can't speak of war with Israel must we go to war with Libya? Especially that this time, we don't blame it on Israeli agents or on imperialism.

Religionists divide the Church in clashes over doctrine

By Gamini Seneviratne

LONDON, (Gemini) — God and man seem to have got along, most of the time, rather amicably. Arguably the nicest thing about the Almighty is that He (if the pronoun is permitted) has allowed Himself to be defined and confined in so many wildly different dogmas.

Even when men made mayhem in his name, a pursuit indulged in with vigour and devotion, particularly in the past 20 centuries or so, He has scarcely interfered. The confrontations between religions and between sects within religions appear to have become marginally less bloody and cruel in very recent times.

Is this a trend? If so, is God winning? The current crop of controversies (religion is never short of these) may provide some answers. Two of them — the clash between Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre and Pope Paul, and the latest challenge to the divinity of Jesus — are very much in the news.

The belief that Jesus of Nazareth was God in human form has in fact been questioned before. Now, seven eminent British theologians — five Anglicans, one Methodist and a Presbyterian who is also the editor — have co-authored a book, which, for the most part, draws the old argument together.

It is titled *The Myth of God Incarnate* and, while, it is widely labelled as controversial, its most provocative part appears to be its name. The authors use the word "myth"

in the theological sense, to mean "metaphorical story" rather than "humbug", but many critics are worried that the ordinary people might take it to mean the latter.

The book's argument is not to deny the divinity of Christ — none of the authors is willing to pronounce one way or the other on this — but to point out that the early accounts which present Jesus as God incarnate were couched in poetic language.

Itself written for the most part in splendidly obscure theological argot, the new book argues that the excessively pictorial language of the scriptures must be read as such and not taken to be literally true.

As editor John Hick explains, to say without explanation that Jesus of Nazareth was God is as devoid of meaning as to say that this circle drawn with pencil on paper is also a square.

The co-authors are convinced, that "another major theological development" is needed at this time. It arises from growing knowledge of Christian origins and involves recognising Jesus' special role within the divine purpose.

It also involves recognising "that the later conception of him as God incarnate, the second person of the Holy Trinity living a human life is a mythological or poetic way of expressing his significance for us."

"This recognition is called

for in the interests of truth but it also has increasingly important practical implications for our relationship to the peoples of the other great world religions."

There is no suggestion that Christianity is anything less than first among equals with the other great religions, and the book scarcely disturbs the Christian creeds, but it has already thrown up a rash of criticism and there will certainly be more.

It has been suggested that the authors should consider whether they are still Christian. One critic has pointed to the machinery of heresy trials, if only to declare himself against using them.

At the same time, a number of eminent clerical voices have been heard in support of the book. In the end the Myth of God Incarnate will probably do some good, if only because it can scarcely do any harm.

The case of Roman Catholic Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre and his head-on clash with Pope Paul will probably resolve itself less easily. The 71-year-old French Archbishop practises in virtual self-exile in his illicit, though sumptuous, seminary in Ecône, Switzerland. Last summer Pope Paul suspended him. But he has continued to practise his ministry and his following has if anything increased.

There is a sad paradox in the clash between pontiff and prelate. The issue is about change. Lefebvre will have none of the slow liberalisation process which Pope John set in motion and Pope Paul has continued. "Notre avenir, c'est notre passé," "our future is our past" has become his defiant motto.

In particular he has revolted against the sweeping changes the Pope has made since the missal laid down in 1570 by Pope Pius V — he who excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I of England — and has only marginally altered in 400 years. Pope Paul's changes have not only stripped the mass of its mystery but made the people participants instead of awe-struck observers.

The archbishop and his rich lay backers see in all this a take-over of the Roman Catholic Church by communists, rogues and even protestants. Lefebvre has said: "I was born a Catholic, I do not want to die a Protestant." So, logically, he continues to defy the almost protestant Pope.

The paradox is that if Pope and church exercised the same solute authority Lefebvre wants retained, then he would have been excommunicated long ago. On the other hand, if there were no change there would have been no defiance. But how will it be resolved? How long can the Pope suffer the rebel archbishop?

Again, we may not have to wait long for developments. Perhaps both cases may yet reveal real evidence that God, of allowing that more can be approached in more than one way. It may be difficult for the established churches to accept, but increasing numbers of people seem to be preferring it to rigid dogma.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Friday commented on the recent American decision to supply Israel with more arms, on Mr. Menachem Begin's peace plan and on the Egyptian-Libyan armed clash.

AL RA'i, in an editorial entitled "Peace efforts or what?", said that Dr. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State, had justified American arms deals with Israel by saying that when Israel possesses such weapons it would have enough strength to enable it to accept peace. Under such a pretext Israel was to be given the most advanced American weapons.

But, the paper added, when some thought that Israeli hard-line policy would lead to a confrontation with the USA, Israeli reliance on the advanced American weapons made some of its leaders announce that Israel is capable of acting independently of U.S. interference.

The old story is now being repeated, the paper said, for although the news is that there are differences of opinion between President Carter and Mr. Begin with regard to occupied territories, the U.S. has again decided to supply Israel with more advanced arms such as the F-16 fighter-bomber, which would support what the head of the Israeli air force claimed on Thursday that his planes are able to hit any target in the Middle East.

The paper concluded by questioning the wisdom behind such a strange behaviour in supplying Israel with more arms at this time.

AL SHA'B questioned whether Mr. Begin's plan was for peace or rather for war. The paper said that the press conference held by Mr. Begin at the conclusion of his talks with President Carter was a repetition of previous Israeli statements. The basic points in his

peace plan, however, remained a secret.

The paper went on saying that nevertheless, the unknown parts of the peace plan would be similar to the ones known already, which are a proof that Israel still persists in being hostile to the will for peace.

The paper added that at the same time Mr. Begin was conferring with President Carter Israeli Radio and Television announced details of more than one peace plan assuring the Israeli public that the government had no intention of withdrawing from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Also, at the time when Mr. Begin was being careful not to reveal Israeli intentions concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Israeli Radio and Television assured the Israelis that the refusal to withdraw from the West Bank means a refusal of peace.

AL DUSTOUR deplored the Libyan-Egyptian armed clash. It asked of the kind of tragedy which the Arab nation seems to be haunted by. The Arab nation, the paper said, is witnessing an armed clash with heavy losses between two Arab states and yet it does not move! How would the world regard the Arabs and how would it accept their seriousness in defending their case at a time when Mr. Begin is trying to change his image in the USA?

The paper added that what is happening between Egypt and Libya is greater than a tragedy because Arab arms are being directed at the Arabs when they are needed for the common enemy: Israel.

The paper concluded by calling on the Arab League and the Arab leaders to intervene.

Cancer-free Hunza: an earthly paradise

By A. J. Singh

DHARMSALA, (Gemini) — Hunza is the nearest version in the world to James Hilton's fabled Shangri-la. Its people have two distinctions to their credit — they are believed to be the only community in the world free from cancer and longevity is commonplace.

The territory's freedom from cancer has just been proved by a worldwide UNESCO-sponsored report and a 1973 survey by the U.S. National Geographic Society led by Dr. Alexander Leaf, established that Hunza was an octogenarians' paradise. Many people live to 100.

Where is Hunza? It is a principality in the Gilgit Agency in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir. Strategically, it controls all the passes leading to the Pamirs. A few hundred miles long, it is bounded in the north and west by the Hindukush range of mountains, which separates it from the Pamirs and the Yarkand River valley.

It is a land of glaciers, gigantic moraines and lake beds. The people, clad in long woollen robes, generally white or brown, and long loose woollen or cotton trousers, exude energy, vitality and health.

They live in high valleys near the China and Afghanistan borders, so remote that their language, Burushaski, bears no relation to any other language on earth. There is

Hunza is a tiny area sandwiched between India, USSR, China and Afghanistan, bounded on all sides by high passes, snowy mountains and rivers. Here, 40,000 people live in a country that resembles James Hilton's fictitious Shangri-la more closely than anywhere else on earth. One remarkable fact now established is that the community is free from cancer.

no written form.

Hunzukuts are Muslims, mostly Islamists, followers of the Aga Khan. Their total population, 40,000 (1973 estimate) is divided into four tribes — Diramitting, Kharu Kutz, Barattilling and Kurung. Till 1930, Hunzukuts were forbidden to marry outside their own tribe. Even the selling of property was restricted within the tribe. Only when one came forward to buy was a sale made to a member of another tribe.

Although all the tribes have an equal status, Diramittings hold a prestigious position. They are a priestly class and their presence is considered auspicious at all social functions. When the Mir (ruler) goes on a tour, a Diramitting must move first and be with him throughout.

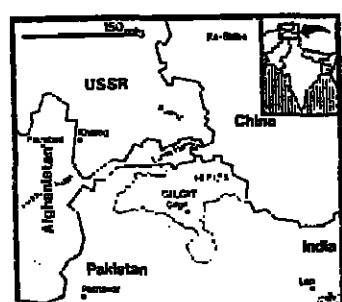
The position of women in the Hunzukuts is as in any other Muslim community. Property is inherited only by males. There is no purdah (veil) among women.

What makes Hunza a health paradise? The people's life habits are simple. They take little wine and eat plain food rich in vitamins. The air is

pure.

Because of their seclusion, the Hunzukuts have inherited none of the problems of so-called civilised man. Life runs smoothly and each knows what he is required to do. No one is in a rush, there is no stress or strain.

Nevertheless life in Hunza is hard by 20th century standards. Whatever the Hunzukuts need must be produced on land or got in barter. Cultivable land is limited and at 8,000 feet above sea level, ir-



rigation is done by small water courses.

In some areas up in the mountains, practically nothing grows, so the people must sweat hard daily, climbing up and down the steep slopes to their daily chores.

Hunzukuts take plenty of fruit. Apples, peaches, apricots and pears are grown in plenty. They now export dried apricots.

They are a people who love singing and dancing. Musicians have no complicated instruments, just drums of different sizes and obolike reed.

But, when they play, the rhythm draws young and old irresistibly into dance.

Dr. Leaf saw a 99-year-old dance with stately bearing, keeping time with the rhythm generated by the wall of the reed-instrument.

Yet in ancient days these delightful people were a terror to traders. Hunza used to control the passes leading to the Pamirs on the trade route between Turkistan (Yarkand) and India (Kashmir).

They would swoop on trade caravans and loot and plunder. Ultimately the traders abandoned this route and took to other ways. Since then the passes are shut in a recess of moraines.

Hunza is truly a Shangri-la, bounded on all sides by high passes, snowy mountains and rivers. Although close to India, USSR, China and Afghanistan, it remains unaware of the world beyond. And so much the better.

Exhibition opens today

Modern French tapestry shows its many faces

Tapestry still remains a more prestigious art in France than anywhere else in the world. Its fame has come from an old and rich tradition of weaving. Tapestries have come out as works of art at the hands of the French "tisserands" from the Middle Ages right up to the present, passing through the golden, flamboyant age of the 17th century. Nowadays, French tapestry weaving remains an important art. You can see it yourself in the form of 10 striking works exhibited at the Palace of Culture. The exhibition, organised by the French Embassy, will be opened Saturday evening by Minister of Culture Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. You can visit it up to July 27.

By Hese Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

The selection of works at this exhibition is very representative of modern French tapestry. Each work bears the signature of a famous artist in this field: Jean Lurcat, Albert Wogensky, Andree Vilard, Andre Borderie, Gleb, J.M., Jacques Lagrange, Michel Mategot, Yves Milles, and Michel Tourliere. The art of tapestry has existed in France since the Middle Ages. Up to the 7th century

tapestry had a functional role: To warm and brighten up huge, cold rooms in castles and palaces, whose architecture was rather austere. These two necessities produced masterpieces like the 14th century L'Apocalypse d'Angers and the 15th century La Dame a la Licorne and Mille Fleurs.

Decline and revival

In the 16th century, the Royal Manufactory of Fontainebleau and other French workshops were influenced by the

Italian Renaissance. The last signs of glory of this art -- royal, above all -- were evident up to the end of the 17th century.

At that time, the manufactures of Gobelins and Aubusson -- headed by Lebrun, the official painter of Louis XIV -- became the number one place for tapestries. The huge tapestries now in the Palace of Versailles were woven from "cartons" (designs) by Lebrun.

In the 18th century, architects started to build smaller rooms and cover the walls with wallscotings. The bourgeois 19th and early 20th centuries discovered wall paper... It was then that the decline of tapestry started.

After War World I, architecture once more became dull with the advent of concrete and huge buildings. A French surrealist painter, Jean Lurcat, had the idea of studying the weaving techniques of the Middle Ages. He found weavers in Aubusson working only on imitations.

He gave them new designs and so infused new blood and enthusiasm into this art, which managed to recover its nobility.

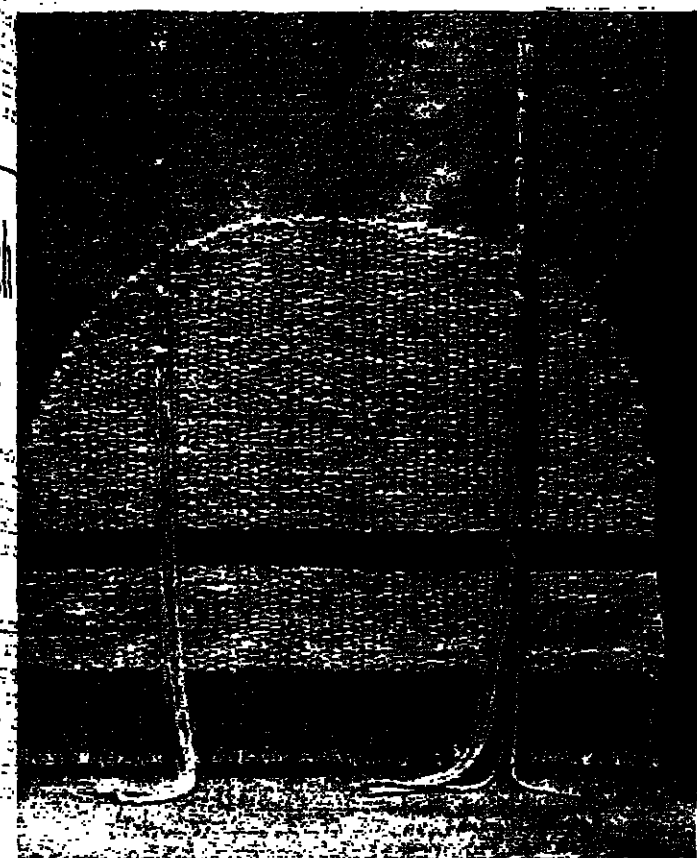
40 colours; not 4,000

The tapestries of Lurcat became famous all over the world. He designed a huge one in 1936 for the Royal Palace in the Hague. His two exhibitions in 1944 and 1946 were a tremendous success. He created other gargantuan: Apocalypse (56 square metres) and Chant du Monde (500 square metres).

Lurcat soon created a trend in this field. Many famous painters were attracted by this revival: Gromaire, Manessier, Matisse, Leger and the architect Le Corbusier, for whom these modern tapestries were the ideal complement for the buildings he was designing.

Foreign artists -- Miro and Calder -- were also interested in this new use of Middle Ages techniques.

Modern French tapestries are woven -- as in the Middle Ages -- on a low warp, although the inspiration for the design is very modern. The only change is the concentration of the colours. At the end of the 17th century artists used about 4,000 colours for each tapestry. Now they use no more than 40.



Harpicorde by Gleb



Monument by Borderie



Icarus by Andree Vilard

British theatre group due here

AMMAN (J.T.). — A major British theatre group is visiting Amman in early August as part of the silver jubilee celebrations.

The Prospect Theatre Company will perform two classics by Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra and Hamlet. Starring among the cast of 46 are some of Britain's leading actors, including Derek Jacobi and Dorothy Tutin.

The company has developed an international reputation through its travels over the last decade under its artistic director Toby Robertson.

Power failures cause cuts in water supply

AMMAN (JNA). — Cuts in water supply in a number of districts of Amman over the past few days followed power failures in equipment pumping water from wells, Mayor of Amman Ma'n Abu Nuwwar stated Friday.

Mr. Abu Nuwwar said the Water and Sewerage Authority, with the help of the Jordan Electricity Authority, quickly overcame these problems to ensure the flow of water once more.

He said that measures have been taken by the Water and Sewerage Authority to prevent a water crisis in the capital.

A total of 24 wells have been drilled of which 10 were successful. Supply amounts to 860 cubic metres per hour. This will boost output from old and new wells by 1,000 cubic metres per hour or 7.5 million cubic metres per annum.

Mr. Abu Nuwwar stated that two reservoirs have been built and two pumping stations put into operation. Old water systems are also being updated.

Plans to draw water from King Talal Dam on the Zarqa River at the rate of 15 million cubic metres per annum are being drawn up. Tenders will go out by the end of the year. Work will finish within 22 months.

The construction of the Prince Ali Dam west of Amman will increase the capacity of present wells by preserving water in the dam and allowing it to seep down to the underground water level, where it can be drawn through existing wells, the mayor of Amman said.

Cables sent to U.S., Canadian politicians about Jerusalem

AMMAN (JNA). — Islamic concern over the future of Jerusalem was expressed in a number of cables sent to American and Canadian political figures.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif, who arrived back in Amman Wednesday night after participating in the annual conference of the Federation of Moslem Societies in the United States and Canada, stated that the conference sent cables to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Canadian

Premier Pierre Trudeau, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and a number of government and parliament officials in the U.S. and Canada.

The cable stressed the adherence of the Arabs and Moslems to the Holy City and their total rejection of any solution that failed to return it to Arab sovereignty.

The minister added that the conference also debated the strengthening of Islamic culture.

WANTED

Engineering firm requires an English speaking secretary. Shorthand/typing, telex and general office duties in English. Good salary. Tel. 42757 for interview.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Furnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms, living room, sitting room, dining room, two bathrooms and storeroom. Centrally heated. Located opposite the Saudi Arabian ambassador's residence, Rainbow Street, First Circle, Jabal Amman. Please contact tel. 36820.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS

baba lu Restaurant
We will serve you a truly and healthy meal in a pleasant atmosphere with our famous cuisine.
Open for Lunch & Dinner. We will serve you at your homes daily.
REASONABLE PRICES. FULLY COMFORTED.
JABAL AMMAN, 2ND CIRCLE, TEL. 42181

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB
opens for lunch an elegant oriental BUFFET.
TEL: 82181 AMMAN

NEW BAND AT LE CESAR Restaurants & Nightclub
Enjoy our superb Oriental and European cookery.
For reservations call 24421
Jabal El Weibdeh - Amman

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT
Welcome to our newly opened Chinese restaurant in Amman. We serve authentic Chinese food in a pleasant atmosphere.
Open daily from 10.00 to 11.00 and 12.00 to 11.00. Tel. 25764.

Furniture

Gallery Oriant Golden Rose
If you are thinking of buying a new piece of furniture or a new establishment, we are here to assist you. We have a complete range of furniture, from the most modern to the most traditional. We will help you choose the best for your needs, whether they be complete furnishing, lighting, or a single piece of furniture. We will also help you with the decoration of your new home.
Jordan Inc. 2nd Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 42181

Tyche Furniture Co. Ltd.
Visit one of our show-rooms today and see magnificent furniture from all Europe.
Civil Defence Rd. (Next to Mary Rose) 2nd Ghazal Rd. (Opp. unknown soldier monument)

AD-DAR
FOR THE MOST PRACTICAL AND LUXURIOUS FURNITURE.
WE ALSO CARRY A WIDE VARIETY OF THE MOST CONTEMPORARY LIGHTING.
Phone: 42757 or 30006. Amman - Jordan

EMILE STORES
ABDALLI, KING HUSSEIN STR. OPP. ARMY H.Q. KHOURY BLDG. TEL. 81215 WIDEST RANGE OF CHROME, CHAIRS, TABLES, SITTING SETS.
VISIT US & RELAX ON
Rocking Chair

Scandinavian Show Room
The luxury furniture for every taste and pocket.
Chief Defence Street - Tel. 63880 POB. 2214 - Amman, Jordan

BUSINESS SUPPLIES

IMPERIAL TYPEWRITERS
Electric & Manual
The internationally proven answer to all of your typing needs.
AVAILABLE AT
NAJIM S. EL FAR & Co.
2nd Ghazal Rd. (Opp. Mary Rose) Tel. 42757

Let the specialists provide you with all your office equipment needs!!
THE JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in Jordan)
"THE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CENTER OF JORDAN"
Showrooms - King Hussein St. Tel. 24122-3
Offices - Prince Mohammed St. Tel. 42724

FOOD-MARKETS ETC.

Argento House
Tel. 44238-44943
More than 50 Varieties of deluxe French biscuits for all occasions

SILVER MARKET
OUR SUPERMARKET BOASTS A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST IMPORTED FOODS.
WE ALSO HAVE HOME DELIVERY SERVICE.
JABAL AMMAN, 5TH CIRCLE, TEL. 41101

SWEETS

CAPRICCI
Amman's finest chocolate makers. We have a wide range of Swiss chocolate. Tel. 25922

CONFECTIONERY GIFTS BONBONNETS
PATCHI
JABAL AMMAN, WADI ESSEER ST. TEL. 41960
JABAL HUSSEIN, MOULDER RD. TEL. 29590

FLOWER SHOPS

FLOWERS PLANTS
Bouquet
Our experts specialise in gardening, landscaping & plant maintenance.
Shmossany Rd. Tel. 67820

TALAL AGRICULTURE CO.
Gardening contractors.
All kinds of flowers for all occasions.
Decorative plants for indoors & outdoors imported from Italy & Holland.
Plastic vases.
Wadi Hussein Rd. Tel. 67974

Travel & Shipping

For: SHIPPING TRAVEL & TOURISM INSURANCE
Please Contact:
AGENCY KANAN & BONS
Travel & Tourist Agency
P.O. BOX 222, AMMAN TEL. 22334-9
TELEX 1222 & 1520

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
TRAVEL TOURISM
PACKING FREIGHT FORWARDING
TRANSIT INSURANCE
WORLD WIDE SERVICES
KING HUSSEIN STR. 2ND CIRCLE 5 BARR. POB. 2143 AMMAN JORDAN

RENT-A-CAR

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW 1977 MODELS
TEL. 25767

MISC.

EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)
OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.
The best Ever Made in Optic
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42043

OECD members agree on supervision of nuclear waste disposal in the ocean

PARIS, July 22 (R). — Twenty-three non-communist industrial nations today agreed on measures to supervise the dumping of radioactive waste in the oceans.

The plan was drawn up by the council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), meeting at its Paris headquarters, and became effective immediately.

Under the consultation and supervision mechanism, any participating country which wants to dump waste must notify the OECD's Nuclear Energy Authority (NEA) in advance.

The other signatories may then raise objections and make recommendations — although the NEA has no power to stop

the country going ahead with its original plans.

The agreement was adopted by the countries which currently practise deep sea dumping — Belgium, Britain, Holland and Switzerland — as well as Japan which plans to start dumping in 1978 or 1979.

The signatories also included France, Italy, Sweden and West Germany, which have all carried out such operations in the past.

According to an NEA spokesman, 52,000 tons of contaminated materials have been dumped in the Atlantic Ocean since 1967, when the agency began coordinating dumping operations.

Dumping has been carried out some 600 miles west of the British and French coasts,

at a depth of about 2,500 fathoms, under rules agreed on in a convention signed in London in 1972. Only low to moderate radioactive waste may be dropped in the sea.

Under the new mechanism the advance notification period is six months. If a new dumping-ground or new methods are involved the period is extended to 12 months.

The details of the proposed operation will then be circulated to the other countries while the NEA secretariat checks whether it conforms with international rules and standards.

If it does not conform, or if another participating country raises objections, a committee of NEA experts will discuss the case, form an in-

ternational opinion, and inform the country which wants to carry out the operation.

If the organising country does not accept the recommendations, it must tell the NEA why not — but it cannot be compelled to modify its original plans.

Supervision of approved operations will be carried out by an NEA representative who will be present from the moment the containers reach the docks until the ship has returned and been issued with a radioactive decontamination certificate.

After the waste containers are dumped, the sites will be monitored for radiation and possible damage to the containers.

At least every five years, the sites will be reviewed to see if they are still suitable.

Today's agreement came four days after Britain dumped 2,300 tons of radioactive waste at one of three approved sites in the Atlantic an NEA spokesman said.

Last month, Holland and Switzerland disposed of 3,500 tons of contaminated material in one of the Atlantic dumping sites, the spokesman added.

The only member of the 24-nation OECD which is not participating in the mechanism is New Zealand, which has no nuclear waste to dispose of.

JAPAN'S OIL IMPORTS DROP

TOKYO, July 22 (AFP). — Japan's crude oil imports last month dropped 16.7 per cent from May to 17.3 million tons, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

MITI's preliminary report said a steep 49.3 per cent decline was posted by Saudi Arabian light, which totalled 2,144,000 tons, accounting for 12.4 per cent of the nation's total crude oil imports. The figure compares with 20.4 per cent registered in May.

MITI explained this resulted from a temporary halt of Saudi Arabia's crude oil shipments following an explosion and fire at the centre of their second largest oil field in Abqaiq May 11.

Imports of Iranian light soared 47.9 per cent to 1,802,000 tons, the report added.



NUCLEAR RESEARCH ON THE BOIL. — Two thousand tubes of mild steel, chromium steel and stainless steel to withstand temperatures in excess of 600 degrees C; these are the requirements for Britain's AGR (Advanced Gas Cooled Reactor) power station boilers which drive 600 MW turbo-generators.

Unlike conventional fossil fuel fired boilers which employ recirculating drum boiler designs, the AGR boilers are once-through systems (the feedwater is heated to boiling point, converted to steam and superheated to the required temperature in one pass) through an arrangement of parallel tubes.

Because three varying kinds of steel are used, scientists were faced with the problem of stress corrosion on one hand and the possible oxidation of the chrome on the other. More accurate knowledge of water flow and temperature distribution across the two thousand tubes was needed.

Normally water in AGR boilers will be very pure, containing only a few parts of salts per one thousand million. As the flow of water is over one million pounds per hour, several pounds of salt will pass through the boilers every month, causing possible damage to the tubes. This corrosion problem and those of temperature fluctuation and chrome oxidation are being solved at the laboratory, but meanwhile results of tests are being used to assist present station operators with a more detailed and accurate analysis of water and temperature distribution.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

France offers loans to Lebanon

* BEIRUT, July 22 (R). — France has expressed readiness to provide Lebanon with long-term loans to finance development, a government spokesman said here today. The French government offered long-term loans to finance development schemes, either directly from the French state or indirectly through the Organisation for Guaranteeing Foreign Investments. The amount and conditions of the loans and projects to be carried out were discussed, the spokesman added.

Sharp is boycotted

* KUWAIT, July 22 (AFP). — Kuwait today blacklisted the Japanese electronics firm Sharp, charging it had defied the Arab boycott of Israel. The measure, which also hits all companies affiliated with Sharp, was ordered by the boycott headquarters in Damascus, official sources here said.

Israeli workers ignore strike call

* TEL AVIV, July 22 (R). — Many workers ignored a call by the Histadrut Trades Union Federation for a one-hour work stoppage yesterday to protest against recent government ordered price rises, according to a check of major work places. Prices of foodstuffs, fuel, transport and communications rose by 25 per cent on Sunday night when the government drastically reduced subsidies in an effort to reduce inflation.

Morocco plans new phosphorus complex

RABAT, July 22 (AFP). — A new industrial complex called Morocco Phosphorus II is to be built under a convention signed here yesterday. The work will cost 1,000 million dirhams (about \$250 million) and be completed in 37 months. The complex will help to develop the phosphates in the new mining centre of Benguerir, in the Marrakesh area, in the form of concentrated commercial phosphoric acid. The unit will use 530,000 tons of sulphur per year and 1,700,000 tons of phosphates mined at Benguerir. Production will begin at the end of 1980 and provide jobs for 1,000 workers.

Iran withdraws \$0.5 billion from French account

PARIS, July 22 (R). Iran has withdrawn \$500 million from its special account at the Bank of France, informed sources said yesterday.

There was no immediate indication of the reason for the withdrawal, which became apparent in figures issued by the French Central Bank yesterday showing a \$500 million drop in French convertible currency reserves.

The bank did not name Iran in its statement about the reserve and said only that a foreign institution made the withdrawal.

But informed sources said it could only be Iran, since it is the only foreign country with such a large account at the Bank of France.

Iran deposited \$1 billion in three instalments with the Bank of France under a 1974 agreement. The money was designed as a deposit on future purchases of French goods.

Iran withdrew \$200 million of the total last year. Informed sources said at the time that the Tehran authorities wanted the money to finance Iran's balance of payments.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian Dinar for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	22.5	91.6
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.6
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	948
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	477
Libyan dinar	740	750
UAE dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	589	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian Lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Not received

WALL STREET REPORT

Stock prices gained some ground Friday on the New York Stock Exchange after an erratic session. The industrial average was up 1.65 points at 923.43 at the close after a relatively quiet session. Over 22,000,000 shares were traded.

Analysts said the market was still concerned that economic growth might slow down next month. General Dynamics was off one point at 58-3/4. Oils were slightly off as well as chemicals except Dupont, which gained some fractions.

In the department stores, Penneys gained one point at 35-5/8. Computers, aluminum, gold mines and airlines were mixed. Automobiles gained fractions.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 923.43, a gain of 1.65 points: Transp at 239.34, a loss of 0.04; utilities at 118.67, a gain of 0.19. 23,110,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,636,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Banks were the main feature in the market after Midland and Lloyds reported half yearly earnings figures. Midland gained 10p and Lloyds 2p. Natwest and Barclays rose 5p, dealers said. Other leading equities were featureless and generally easier. Gold shares held steady at the lower levels. Australians eased and dollar stocks showed little change.

Government bonds nosed very quiet with gains of around 1/8 point, dealers said.

Most industrials were around 2p lower at the close, while some wiped earlier small gains. Oils ended the day changed to slightly easier.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$144.79/oz.



The Nabatean city
the rose red city carved into the stone

Petra

Our reliable drivers will take you twice a week to Petra in luxurious air-conditioned pullman coaches.

on Fridays and Sundays from Amman
starting July 15, 1977

Departure at 7.30 a.m. from the company offices opposite the entrance to the Army Headquarters. Tel: 64146 & 64147

Return from Petra at 3.30 p.m.

Cost per person: JD 3.

Romania

The country of magic and beauty
always at your disposal all year round



The National Tourism Bureau -- Carpati, Bucharest --
offers you an enjoyable and healthy holiday

- 7 days Bucharest — Brazov
- 7 days Bucharest — Neptune
- 15 days Bucharest — Brazov — Neptune
- 14 days Health spas of Tesnad, Feltex and Olansti
- 14 days in one single trip to Bucharest, Karayova, Terno, Sefrin, Clodge and Urdia
- 7 days Yugoslavia and Hungary

For more information contact:



Petra Tours

Tel. 37380-30380 P.O. Box 1803
King Hussein Street Amman

Sunday's races at the Royal Racing Club - Marka

FIRST RACE

3.30 p.m.

FOR LOCAL BEGINNER HORSES

DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Faisal A. Al Fays	M. KHALED	Owner	Salah	55.5
2. Khaled Al Adwan	FARHA	Owner	—	55.5
3. Ismail Salim and Khalaf Khawli	MONA	Bilon	Radwan	55.5
4. H.H. Sharif Hussein Ibn Naser	AMIRAH	Ibrahim	Atifa	52.5
5. H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Naser	KALADA	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	52.5
6. Ali Abu Sokout	M. RAID	Owner	Ahmad	51
7. Rasheed Odeh	YA HALA	Owner	Moussa	50
8. Salf H. Majali	OM ALKALAYD	All	Kazzi	45.5

SECOND RACE

4.00 p.m.

FOR LOCAL COUNTRY HORSES, THIRD CLASS

DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Moussa Faris	AL WAH	Marmar	—	59
2. Okla T. Jawamis	J. MARKA	Owner	Ibrahim	55.5
3. Ali Abu Sokout	HAMSHARI	Ibrahim	—	54
4. Salf H. Majali	JAWWAL	All	Kazzi	51
5. Salamah Al Monahi	FALHA	Bilon	Radwan	48.5
6. Mishrif Alifan	DABHA	Owner	—	47.5
7. Galib Haddadin	FITNEH	Owner	Atifa	45.5
8. Mouslem Al Ayed	DARA	Bilon	Mikhal	45.5

THIRD RACE

4.30 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES

DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Ismail Salim	AL KHANSA	Bilon	—	52.5
2. Ismail Salim	WADHA	Bilon	—	52.5
3. Salf H. Majali	AL NEES	All	Moussa	51
4. Fanoos and Salamah	DAMER	Mohammed	Radwan	50
5. Fayek Kassar	YAMAMEH	Bilon	Daybes	48.5
6. H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Naser	AL ROKH	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	47

FOURTH RACE

5.00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES

DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Salf H. Majali	RADDAD	All	Radwan	57
2. Samir A. Farkouh	NAMNOUM	Marmar	—	57
3. Wasef Bisharat	B. IBRAHIM	Bilon	Mikhal	52.5
4. H.H. Sharif Hussein Ibn Naser	BAHAR	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
5. H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Naser	NARIZ	Ibrahim	Atifa	50

FIFTH RACE

5.30 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES

DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. H.H. Sheikh Khalifeh Al Thani	K. AL ASAD	Khouri	Kazzi	54
2. H.H. Sheikh Khalifeh Al Thani	NAVARTITI	Khouri	Jamal	52.5
3. Nadim Al Dajani	AMER	Salah	Daybes	51
4. Jean F. Semee	ANBAR	Salah	—	54
5. Bahjat Fanoos	S. ALMIDAN	Owner	—	54
6. Wasef Bisharat	ZAOBA'A	Bilon	Mikhal	54
7. Sami Yaqoub	HILDA	Kamal	Moussa	52.5
8. Mazen S. Latta	SINNAR	Marmar	Ibrahim	50

SIXTH RACE

6.00 p.m.

FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES

DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Tawfiq Kous	S. AYYOUB	Marmar	Ibrahim	50
2. Tawfiq Kous	HADID	Marmar	—	48
3. Yousef Kettaneh	NASSAF	Marmar	—	50
4. H.H. Sheikh Khalifeh Al Thani	YOUSOR	Khouri	Kazzi	48
5. Richard Shwairy	GHADI	Owner	Salah	48
6. Ali Abu Sokout	W. AMAL	Owner	Moussa	48

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day in which you can utilize to advantage by studying a problem that has been perplexing for a long time. Such investigations can lead to a better understanding of the problem facing you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your duties and come up with a better way of handling them. Try to reach a better understanding with loved one.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be very precise in handling all promises you have made to others. Taking part in a civic affair now can add to your prestige.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Finish arrangements with co-workers now so that you can increase production in the future. Sidelstep a troublemaker.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find a better way of being happy with your mate. Show more consideration and get excellent results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be sure to handle important business matters early in the day. Strive for more harmony at home instead of losing your temper.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Arguing with an associate would only bring severance of connections, so avoid such. Be most careful in motion today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Making improvements to your property at this time is wise. Concentrate on how to economize instead of spending money foolishly.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure your appearance is improved so that you can handle oncoming activities and feel sure of yourself.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Listen to advice of one who has much experience in your line of endeavor. Take needed health treatments.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to gain personal aims and add to happiness. Stick to close ties where the social side of life is concerned.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be very careful where your credit is concerned and don't take any chances at this time. Strive for true happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Obtain the data you need for a new project you have in mind. Avoid one who is jealous of you or you could get into trouble.

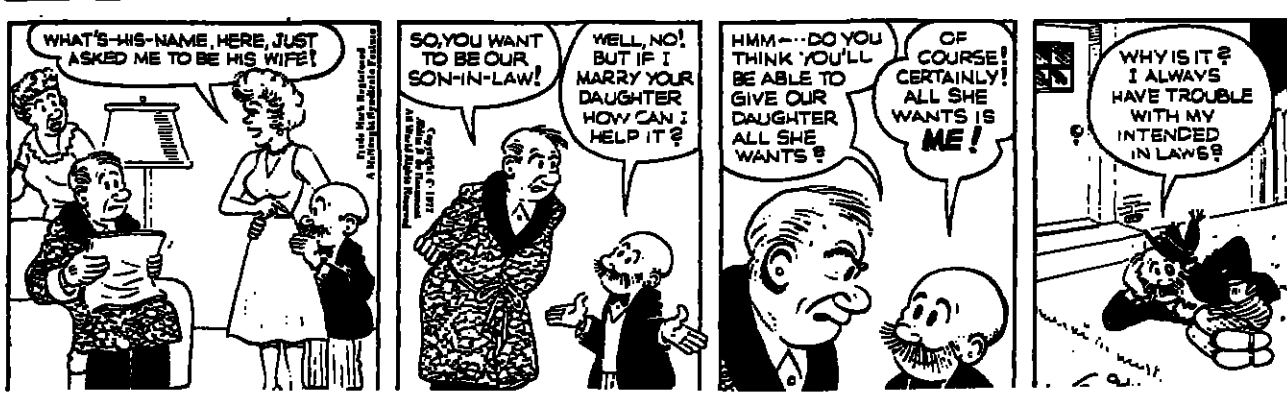
PEANUTS



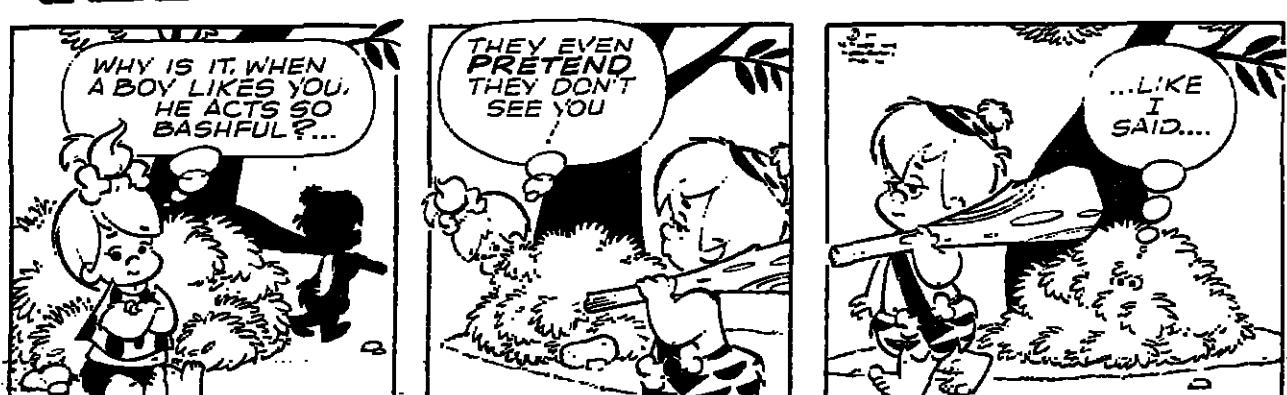
ANDY GAPP



MUTT & JEFF



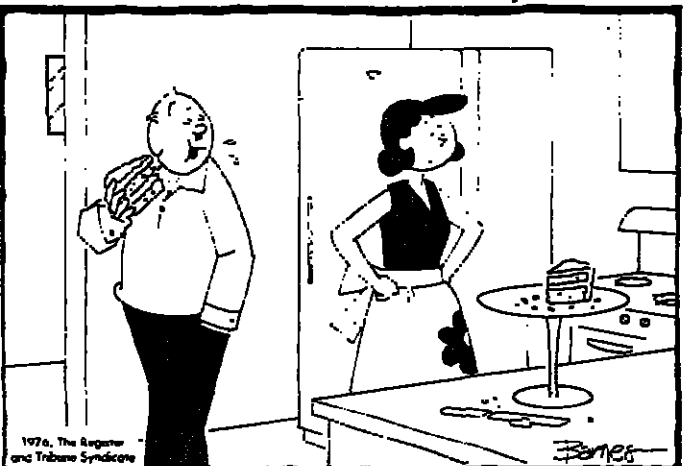
THE FLINTSTONES



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



PROVERB

If you find you're at the end of your rope, it's about time to get a new line.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1976 The Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ 97
♥ Q102
♦ 7654
♠ AKQJ

WEST
♦ A10842
♥ 987
♦ K3
♠ 973

SOUTH
♦ K63
♥ A53
♦ AQJ2
♠ 654

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♦.

West makes the natural lead of a low spade. East plays the jack and declarer wins the king. After crossing to dummy with a club, declarer leads a diamond to his jack. West wins the king and has to decide how to continue.

Anyone looking at all four hands can see that the contract will be defeated if West continues spades. But what if declarer started with the

king-queen of spades and the king of hearts instead of the ace? Now a heart shift is required to get to East for a

lead through the queen of spades. (Don't let declarer's play of the king of spades influence you—a competent

Bridge players should once again lift their glasses to toast the Dutch firm of Lucas Bols. They are fast becoming as well known in the field of bridge as they are for their fine liqueurs. For the third year, they are sponsoring the Bols Bridge Tips competition, in which nine world-famous bridge players have been invited to compete for a \$1000 first prize for the tip adjudged best by a worldwide panel of bridge writers.

Kicking off the new competition is Dorothy Hayden Truscott, one of only three women to play in the Bermuda Bowl—the world bridge team championship. Mrs. Truscott argues that, against no trump contracts, a defender's first spot card, unless it is a count signal, should show attitude toward the opening leader's suit. Consider this hand.

After a normal bidding sequence, South becomes declarer at three no trump and

declarer will win with the king even if he holds the queen.

Mrs. Truscott suggests that, when declarer crosses to dummy with a club, East should follow with the ten—an unnecessarily high card.

This tells partner: "I love your original lead, please continue." If East did not hold the queen of spades, he

should follow to the first club with the two. A low card says: "Partner I cannot contribute anything to your suit." West will then shift to a heart as his only chance to defeat the contract.

Note that, in both cases mentioned, West would have to guess at trick three if he and his partner were not using "attitude" signals.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEUDO

ISSAB

RUPPLE

DORRIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRAZE FETCH ICEBOX OUTCRY

Answer: What every husband should know—BETTER

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Exceptional

2. That thing

3. Russian news agency

4. Epochal

5. Japanese drama

6. Death notice

7. Shortcoming

8. Soothsayer

9. Fish

10. Measure of distance

11. Compass point

12. Daily traveler

13. Routes: abbr.

DOWN

1. Keepsake

2. Plowed field

3. Flower cluster

4. Wapiti

5. Pen

6. Sheer linen cloth

7. Thou French

8. Nap

9. Accent

10. Long-winded

11. Earthly

12. Miss Farrow

13. Broadest

14. Charm

15. Relative

16. Having a flat

17. Telephone

18. Tolerate

19. Sonata

20. movement

21. Hostile nation

22. Negative vote

23. Movable piece

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:

Channel 6:

Channel 3:

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show

7:30 News

7:40 Music

8:00 Morning show

11:30 Songs for you

12:00 Pop session

12:30 News summary

13:05 Pop session

13:35 Pop session

14:00 News

14:10 Music

DISC RADIO

12:35

12:45

13:00

13:15

13:30

13:45

14:00

14:15

14:30

14:45

15:00

15:15

15:30

15:45

16:00

16:15

16:30

16:45

17:00

17:15

17:30

17:45

18:00

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:

8:30 Dubai (AZ)

8:35 Muscat, Doha

8:45 Tehran

9:00 Karachi, Dubai

9:30 Kuwait

9:50 Amman

11:15 Beirut (MEA)

11:45 Kuwait (GAC)

12:05 Frankfurt (BA)

17:00 Baghdad

17:20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt

18:45 Cairo

19:20 Beirut (MEA)

20:00 London (BA)

Departures:

8:00 Damascus, Munich, Fr.

21:15 Bahrain, Doha (BA)

21:30 Jeddah

22:00 Kuwait

22:30 Amman, Dubai

23:00 Beirut, Doha (BA)

23:30 Amman

24:00 Amman

24:30 Amman

25:00 Amman

25:30 Amman

26:00 Amman

26:30 Amman

27:00 Amman

27:30 Amman

28:00 Amman

28:30 Amman

29:00 Amman

29:30 Amman

30:00 Amman

30:30 Amman

31:00 Amman

31:30 Amman

32:00 Amman

32:30 Amman

33:00 Amman

33:30 Amman

34:00 Amman

34:30 Amman

35:00 Amman

35:30 Amman

36:00 Amman

36:30 Amman

37:00 Amman

37:30 Amman

38:00 Amman

38:30 Amman

39:00 Amman

39:30 Amman

40:00 Amman

40:30 Amman

41:00 Amman

41:30 Amman

42:00 Amman

42:30 Amman

43:00 Amman

43:30 Amman

44:00 Amman

44:30 Amman

45:00 Amman

45:30 Amman

46:00 Amman

46:30 Amman

47:00 Amman

47:30 Amman

48:00 Amman

48:30 Amman

49:00 Amman

49:30 Amman

50:00 Amman

50:30 Amman

51:00 Amman

51:30 Amman

52:00 Amman

52:30 Amman

53:00 Amman

53:30 Amman

54:00 Amman

54:30 Amman

55:00 Amman

55:30 Amman

56:00 Amman

56:30 Amman

57:00 Amman

57:30 Amman

58:00 Amman

58:30 Amman

59:00 Amman

59:30 Amman

60:00 Amman

60:30 Amman

61:00 Amman

61:30 Amman

62:00 Amman

62:30 Amman

63:00 Amman

63:30 Amman

64:00 Amman

64:30 Amman

65:00 Amman

65:30 Amman

66:00 Amman

66:30 Amman

67:00 Amman

67:30 Amman

68:00 Amman

68:30 Amman

69:00 Amman

69:30 Amman

70:00 Amman

70:30 Amman

71:00 Amman

71:30 Amman

72:00 Amman

72:30 Amman

73:00 Amman

73:30 Amman

74:00 Amman

74:30 Amman

75:00 Amman

75:30 Amman

76:00 Amman

76:30 Amman

77:00 Amman

77:30 Amman

78:00 Amman

78:30 Amman

79:00 Amman

79:30 Amman

80:00 Amman

80:30 Amman

81:00 Amman

81:30 Amman

82:00 Amman

82:30 Amman

83:00 Amman

83:30 Amman

84:00 Amman

84:30 Amman

Juan Carlos opens Spanish parliament

MADRID, July 22 (R). — With the words "democracy has begun", King Juan Carlos today formally inaugurated the opening session of Spain's first democratically-elected parliament in 41 years.

But the king warned that there was still much to do to consolidate the country's new democratic system — established in the past 18 months as the result of the death of Gen. Francisco Franco.

"In these crucial moments of our history, we must elim-

nate forever the historic causes of our past clashes," he told the deputies and senators who gathered for the symbolic joint session.

The 39-year-old monarch made a 15-minute address to the newly-elected parliamentarians.

The two-house parliament is composed of a lower house or Congress of 350 deputies and a Senate of 207 members returned in last month's general elections. The king appointed 41 other senators.

Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, the man chosen by King Juan Carlos to carry out the transition from dictatorship to democracy, won the elections at the head of a Centrist coalition.

But his seats were not enough for an absolute majority in the Congress and he will face strong parliamentary opponents in the Socialist who captured 118 seats.

One of parliament's first tasks will be to pass drastic measures aimed at remedying the ailing economy, largely neglected during the past 18 months of political change.

The government last week devalued the peseta by almost 20 per cent and has been preparing a series of supplementary measures, to be finalised at a cabinet tomorrow, to curb inflation which is currently running at an annual rate of almost 30 per cent.

The government's preparation of its economic package was overshadowed this week by a prison rebellion which ended yesterday when riot police stormed prisoners on the roof of Madrid's Carabanchel jail.

The authorities appeared anxious to end the four-day revolt for penal reform and a general amnesty before the opening of parliament, perhaps fearing adverse reaction from leftwing deputies.

Police firing rubber bullets, tear-gas and smoke bombs launched a massive assault on the 800 Madrid rioters from helicopters and from the ground.

They also used dynamite to blast their way into a wing occupied by the mutineers and said they had fired intimidatory bursts of machine-gun fire at walls and over the prisoners' heads.

Court case against Pakistani army coup

LAHORE, Pakistan, July 22 (Agencies). — The Lahore High Court has agreed to hear a challenge to the army's declaration of martial law on July 5, court sources said yesterday.

They said the court will hear a petition next Wednesday asking that the detention of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the imposition of martial law be declared illegal.

Any decision taken by the High Court could be appealed to the Pakistan Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, according to a decree, issued in Rawalpindi yesterday by Pakistan's military ruler Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haque, any Pakistani who advocates dismembering the country risks the death penalty.

The decree provides for a maximum penalty of death for any attempt to incite people to seek territorial or administrative dismemberment of Pa-

kistan along provincial, religious or linguistic lines.

At the same time, Gen. Zia-ul-Haque who has been Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan since the military takeover on July 5, issued another decree providing a maximum penalty of death for anyone attempting to "woo" a member of the armed forces away from allegiance to the government.

Newspapers in Islamabad reported yesterday that Pakistan's military rulers are investigating the issue of profitable retail trading licenses to supporters of former Prime Minister Bhutto.

The daily New Times said licenses for trading in goods governed by a state monopoly were redistributed among Mr. Bhutto's supporters in the five months before the army seized power.

The allegations follow an inquiry already underway into the para-military Federal Security Force set up by Mr. Bhutto. Newspapers say that 25 of Mr. Bhutto's close aides are also under investigation.

Cuba refuses to comment on reported seizure of American fishing boat

HAVANA, July 22 (R). — The Cuban Foreign Ministry late last night said it had no comment on the reported seizure of an American fishing ves-

sel by Cuban patrol boats. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that he had no available information on the incident.



INDIA'S PRESIDENT — Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, 64, garlanded with admirers' flowers in New Delhi on Thursday after the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament) elected him to the largely ceremonial post of president of India. (AP wirephoto)

U.S. Zionist lobby is too influential, says Moscow study

MOSCOW, July 22 (R). — A study by Soviet experts says the pro-Israel lobby in the United States has so much influence that a change in American support for the Israelis is not to be expected, the official news agency Tass reported.

Commenting on the lobby, Tass said a study by the experts showed that "the biggest group in Jewish capitalists in the world" existed in the U.S.

The agency said the study was issued by an official Soviet publishing house earlier

this year under the title "International Zionism: History and Policy."

The Zionist lobby held a solid and durable position in American political circles, Tass said.

"It is for this reason, the Soviet experts state, that one must not expect a change in American policy supporting Israel," Tass said in a commentary issued last night.

The agency said the Soviet report showed that "from official American data 20 per cent of American millionaires are Jewish."

"Jewish capital plays a considerable role in banking, commerce and industry," in the U.S., Tass added.

The commentary broke with the present practice of the Soviet press, which usually uses the word "Zionist" to describe supporters of Israel.

"The Jewish bourgeoisie enjoys strong positions in the American press," it said.

It said "Jewish monopolists" provided one-fifth of the contributions to ex-President Nixon's campaign funds.

"The Democratic Party has even closer links with Jewish capital," Tass said.

The United States Coast Guard in Miami said that the lobster boat Bounty was seized with its crew of two by Cuban patrol boats earlier yesterday after it had approached within 17 miles of the Cuban coast.

Under a fishing agreement signed between the two countries last April, U.S. boats were allowed some access to Cuban waters provided they had Cuban fishing licenses.

There was no indication here last night from Cuban or diplomatic sources why the lobster boat had been seized. The patrol boats may have considered that it was fishing illegally. A boat 17 miles from the Cuban shore would be outside the territorial limit of 12 miles. But Cuba's fishing limits extend to 20 miles offshore.

The Miami Coast Guard said yesterday it heard the captain of the 72-foot lobster boat, the Bounty, say shots were being fired above his vessel just before he was boarded and the radio went off.



PENNSYLVANIA FLOODS — Rescue workers use a makeshift bridge over a tributary of the Conemaugh Creek to remove the body of an unidentified flood victim in Johnstown, Pennsylvania on Thursday. Already 48 bodies have been recovered from the mining town by Friday and officials fear the final toll could reach 100. The floods swept the area Wednesday after a nine-hour thunderstorm. Damage is estimated at \$200 million. (AP wirephoto)

Demirel forms Turkish cabinet

ANKARA, July 22 (R). — Turkey's Conservative leader Suleyman Demirel took office as Prime Minister for the fourth time yesterday after renewing a shaky rightist alliance he has led in government for most of the past two-and-a-half years.

But the economic and political problems he faces are immense. His coalition's record of inaction has prompted serious doubts among business and labour leaders and a barrage of newspaper criticism.

Mr. Demirel, 53, made a characteristic comeback to regain power after last month's inconclusive elections had again left Turkey without a majority party.

He grudgingly stepped down as premier exactly one month ago, while Social Democratic leader Bulent Ecevit formed a minority government based solely on his Republican People's Party (RPP), the biggest in the National Assembly.

But Mr. Demirel rallied the rightist parties to topple Mr. Ecevit on his first vote of confidence, and received the mandate to form a government 18 days ago.

Mr. Demirel then negotiated a renewal of the coalition with Islamic Nationalist Necmettin Erbakan, head of the National Salvation Party (NSP), and ultra-rightist Alparslan Turkes, leader of the Nationalist Movement Party (NMP).

Both are deputy premiers in the coalition, as they were in its last term in office.

After President Fahri Moruturk accepted Mr. Demirel's government list and named him premier yesterday, Mr. Demirel said he expected to present his government programme next week and face a vote of confidence in 10 or 11 days.

The coalition has 229 seats, or a majority of four in the 450-member National Assembly. Mr. Demirel's Justice Party (JP) has 189 seats, Mr. Erbakan's NSP 24 and Mr. Turkes' NMP 16. In addition, one in-

dependent is considered pro-JP.

Missing from the coalition this time is the small centre-right Republican Relparty (RRP) which was seen as a moderating influence in its last term.

The previous inability of the alliance to correct the country's balance-of-payments deficit or curb widespread political violence have caused pessimism among influential opinion-makers.

Some key businessmen would rather have seen the two big parties — Mr. Ecevit's RPP and Mr. Demirel's JP — forget their differences and unite in a "grand coalition" to face the nation's urgent problems.

Both are deputy premiers in the coalition, as they were in its last term in office.

After President Fahri Moruturk accepted Mr. Demirel's government list and named him premier yesterday, Mr. Demirel said he expected to present his government programme next week and face a vote of confidence in 10 or 11 days.

The coalition has 229 seats, or a majority of four in the 450-member National Assembly. Mr. Demirel's Justice Party (JP) has 189 seats, Mr. Erbakan's NSP 24 and Mr. Turkes' NMP 16. In addition, one in-

dependent is considered pro-JP.

Missing from the coalition this time is the small centre-right Republican Relparty (RRP) which was seen as a moderating influence in its last term.

The previous inability of the alliance to correct the country's balance-of-payments deficit or curb widespread political violence have caused pessimism among influential opinion-makers.

Some key businessmen would rather have seen the two big parties — Mr. Ecevit's RPP and Mr. Demirel's JP — forget their differences and unite in a "grand coalition" to face the nation's urgent problems.

Both are deputy premiers in the coalition, as they were in its last term in office.

After President Fahri Moruturk accepted Mr. Demirel's government list and named him premier yesterday, Mr. Demirel said he expected to present his government programme next week and face a vote of confidence in 10 or 11 days.

The coalition has 229 seats, or a majority of four in the 450-member National Assembly. Mr. Demirel's Justice Party (JP) has 189 seats, Mr. Erbakan's NSP 24 and Mr. Turkes' NMP 16. In addition, one in-

dependent is considered pro-JP.

Missing from the coalition this time is the small centre-right Republican Relparty (RRP) which was seen as a moderating influence in its last term.

The previous inability of the alliance to correct the country's balance-of-payments deficit or curb widespread political violence have caused pessimism among influential opinion-makers.

Some key businessmen would rather have seen the two big parties — Mr. Ecevit's RPP and Mr. Demirel's JP — forget their differences and unite in a "grand coalition" to face the nation's urgent problems.

Both are deputy premiers in the coalition, as they were in its last term in office.

After President Fahri Moruturk accepted Mr. Demirel's government list and named him premier yesterday, Mr. Demirel said he expected to present his government programme next week and face a vote of confidence in 10 or 11 days.

The coalition has 229 seats, or a majority of four in the 450-member National Assembly. Mr. Demirel's Justice Party (JP) has 189 seats, Mr. Erbakan's NSP 24 and Mr. Turkes' NMP 16. In addition, one in-

dependent is considered pro-JP.

Missing from the coalition this time is the small centre-right Republican Relparty (RRP) which was seen as a moderating influence in its last term.

The previous inability of the alliance to correct the country's balance-of-payments deficit or curb widespread political violence have caused pessimism among influential opinion-makers.

Some key businessmen would rather have seen the two big parties — Mr. Ecevit's RPP and Mr. Demirel's JP — forget their differences and unite in a "grand coalition" to face the nation's urgent problems.

Both are deputy premiers in the coalition, as they were in its last term in office.

After President Fahri Moruturk accepted Mr. Demirel's government list and named him premier yesterday, Mr. Demirel said he expected to present his government programme next week and face a vote of confidence in 10 or 11 days.

The coalition has 229 seats, or a majority of four in the 450-member National Assembly. Mr. Demirel's Justice Party (JP) has 189 seats, Mr. Erbakan's NSP 24 and Mr. Turkes' NMP 16. In addition, one in-

dependent is considered pro-JP.

Carter: I'll never back down on human rights

YAZOO, Mississippi, July 22 (R). — Vowing "I will never back down," President Carter today maintained his stand on human rights after urging the Soviet Union not to let it derail detente.

During a Southern tour, he spoke repeatedly about human rights, voluntarily and in reply to questions, he said the Russians were over-reacting.

The president assured the Russians in a speech in Charleston, South Carolina, that he wanted to reach genuine accommodations with them and that his human rights campaign was not designed to anger them or bring back the cold war.

And, at a public meeting last night in the suffocating heat of a high school gymnasium in this Southern cotton town, he said he would continue his campaign as long as Americans supported him.

Early in the day, speaking in pouring rain at an airport rally, he said he knew he had been criticised for his stand "but I will never back down."

The public meeting in Yazoo — population 18,000 — was attended by 1,500 persons who got in after drawing lots. It was the president's second on his tour, and gave him an opportunity to talk to the American people in the Populist and direct style he likes.

He told the meeting he was not trying to interfere in other countries' affairs by promoting human rights.

"But we'll never stay quiet," he said, as long as Americans approved of what he was doing. "Throughout the world there is a desire by every person to be free ... to speak without fear ... not to be tortured."

He said his decision to approve United Nations membership for Vietnam stemmed from a feeling that the United States should not write off former enemies but should allow them to be America's friends and become more democratic societies. But he ruled out financial payments saying: "I am not in favour of the United States' paying any money or (war) reparations to Vietnam."

He also said there was a great need for a new canal in South America to accommodate ships too large to pass through the Panama Canal.

He defended his position in negotiations with Panama designed to maintain U.S. control over the canal until the year 2000 and then turn over control to Panama while the United States defended the canal zone itself.

He said it was important for the United States to maintain good relations with Panama because it would be difficult to defend the canal against sabotage if the Panamanians wanted to put it out of commission.

The president gave a lengthy response when asked what there was in his Southern heritage that compelled him to campaign so vigorously for human rights.

He replied that the South for many years was guilty of depriving blacks of their human rights and that was an indictment of past society in the region.

"It was with a great deal of courage that the South was able to face up to that change," he said. "I think it is the best thing that has happened in my lifetime. All this has made the human rights issue very vivid to me."

Frolinat guerrillas accuse Soviets of direct aid to Chad against them

ALGIERS, July 22 (R). — The Chad National Liberation Front (Frolinat) yesterday accused the government of President Felix Malloum of receiving a direct military aid from the Soviet Union and using Soviet pilots in battle.

In a communique sent to Western news agencies last night, the front reported several clashes in which Soviet pilots allegedly took part, and in which at least 25 Chad regular troops were killed.

The Frolinat said planes with Soviet pilots took part in a clash last May at Daranga, in the eastern Province of Biline. Several soldiers, including four officers, were killed and government troops abandoned 27 seriously wounded soldiers.

The communique said the Soviet pilots had been seen by "trustworthy eyewitnesses" in Abeche, the capital of the neighbouring Ouaddai Province.

The front also said two planes flying in troop reinforcements had been hit early last month in the same area. One crashed in the operations area, the other near Abeche Airport.

Also in early June, Frolinat attacked the garrison in M'poko, capital of the Guera Province, and killed 20 soldiers.

The communique said the Soviet Union had delivered a "full range of arms" to the Chad government, including 40

combat tanks and armoured vehicles, and automatic weapons.

It said this had been arranged during a visit to Moscow by Col. Roangar M'baïndoulou, Chad's Agriculture Minister, in February, 1976.

Soviet instructors had been in Chad since October 1976, it added.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Tomb of Alexander the Great discovered

* CAIRO, July 22 (AFP). — The tomb of Alexander the Great has been found in Alexandria, the Egyptian city he named after himself, an Egyptian scholar announced today. Alexander of Macedon, whose conquests stretched from Greece to India, died of a fever in Babylon in 323 B.C. at the age of 33. His tomb, according to Mr. Fawzi Al Fakhrani, head of the Ancient Civilisations Department of Alexandria University's Faculty of Letters, lies not far from the seashore inside the city's Latin Cemetery. According to Mr. Fakhrani, Alexander's corpse was taken first to Memphis and later to Alexandria, where it was buried. All trace of the tomb was lost, however, at the beginning of the fourth century A.D. The tomb is made of alabaster and is similar to those of Macedonian kings, he said. It bears no inscription and Mr. Fakhrani admitted there were no indications present that it had served as a royal tomb. A similar claim about the same tomb was made about a dozen years ago by the former conservator of Alexandria's Greco-Roman Museum.

Earth tremors rock Philippines island

* MANILA, July 22 (R). — Earth tremors rocked the northern Philippines Island of Luzon intermittently for about two hours during the night but there were no immediate reports of any casualties or damage, the Geophysical Observatory said today. The main shock, which shook the capital, Manila, for more than 30 seconds, struck late last night, with the strongest intensity recorded at Tuguegarao, 375 kms. northeast of here. The observatory said it recorded a shock of intensity seven on the Rossi-Forrel scale of nine at Tuguegarao.

U.S. defence secretary flies to Korea

* WASHINGTON, July 22 (R). — U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown leaves for South Korea today to present the U.S. plan for the withdrawal of American ground troops over the next five years. In talks with President Park Chung-Hee on Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Brown is also due to present plans for the modernisation of South Korean armed forces. He will then fly to Japan, which is concerned about the withdrawal.

Poland will amnesty 11 dissidents

* WARSAW, July 22 (R). — Official Polish sources say some of all members of a dissident group arrested two months ago will be released in the next few days as part of a National Day amnesty. A spokesman for the government Interpress News Agency, which handles relations with foreign journalists, telephoned Western correspondents with the news and said the prosecutor general had been reviewing the cases of 11 dissidents involved. At the same time, dissident sources quoted Prosecutor General Lucjan Czubinski as saying the releases could be expected on Saturday.

Hitler's spirit "stifles" BBC air?

* BIRMINGHAM, England, July 22 (R). — Actors and technicians working on a radio play about confronting the spirit of Adolf Hitler are convinced they have been touched by evil forces. A spokesman for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) said the staff felt they had come close to unleashing the forces of evil during the recording. The 25-minute piece is about people on the fringe of the Nazi Party holding séances to contact the dead German leader's spirit. "Everyone admitted how disturbed they had been by the atmosphere of evil generated in the studio. The cast felt they had been touched by a strange presence," said the spokesman. Work on the recording was dogged by inexplicable faults and breakdowns in the equipment which occurred every time the recording was played back. The play, "The Ritual of the Stifling Air," will be broadcast here in August.

Muhammad Ali stands to lose his title

* MEXICO CITY, July 22 (R). — World Heavyweight Boxing Champion Muhammad Ali could lose his title if he includes a rematch clause in his contract to defend his title against America's Aemle Shavers in New York on Sept. 20, World Boxing Council (WBC) President Jose Sulaiman said.

artek
DISTINCTIVE
SCANDINAVIAN
FURNITURE
AL-MAMOUN ST.
(Wadi Saagra)
Off Prince Mohd. St.